

AN OLD UNITED STATES MINT.

Quant Historic Pile to be Seen on a Visit to Charlotte.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT STRUCTURE.

When and for What Purpose It Was Built—Its History During the War—Four C's Lot Sale—Choral Association.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 8.—[Special.]—Starting out this morning to procure some data for an article on the gold industries of Charlotte, I stumbled on some facts, never before published, that will doubtless be of more than ordinary interest, if not a general surprise. They were brought to light in searching some of the records of the Assay Mint for power and dry facts.

I spent the morning in this quaint old historic pile, and to Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, the assayer, I am indebted for much of what is here set forth.

AN OLD UNITED STATES MINT.

In this old United States mint, which stands on Trade street, not far from the Richmond and Danville depot, Charlotte has a place of striking interest and one that always arrests the attention of strangers. When Mr. Cramer, the assayer, was appointed to that position about two years ago it was in a much dilapidated state, but by reason of the increased business developed, backed by the earnest efforts, the Government has taken the matter in charge, a great deal of the stain and wear of time have been effaced, but nothing but the destruction can change the massive appearance or quaint air that this old building wears. Its very shadow seems to whisper of historic times. The first story is built of large granite blocks, but in the effort to make it neat, these have been painted and now its heavy walls are masqueraded as concrete. Over the heavy portals stand under a giant gable stands with outstretched wings an immense American eagle, whose spread of wing is thirteen feet. This handsome representation of our nation's bird was recently gilded at a cost of \$20.

WASTE OF ROOMS.

Looking at the building from a modern standpoint, there seems to be a waste of space and material. The ground basement is not less than seven feet through, from basement to second floor, while on the other hand the vault doors where once was stored the virgin metal and brilliant coin would make a crackman laugh to see their iron plates. The vault doors, however, gives a very neat appearance to this quiet spot, and the expenditure of a liberal appropriation has changed its interior dilapidation to convenience, comfort and elegance.

QUANT FACTS FROM OLD RECORDS.

Old records that have been undisturbed for years gave up some quaint facts. The records of the mint were first made in 1835, when the United States coinage mint by act of Congress March 3, 1835, and opened for business December 4, 1837, instead of one year later as has been generally published and accepted. John H. Wheeler was its first superintendent. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1845 and was rebuilt and reopened October 1st, two years later.

THE MINT IN CONFEDERATE DAYS.

The amount of gold and silver coined between the time of the first opening of the mint up to the 1st of March, 1861, when the account with the United States was wound up, was \$6,059,196. This mintage is distinguishable from other coins by a small "C" under the eagle on each piece. Exactly what dates the Confederates occupied the mint is not shown by any existing record, but it was presumably early after the date above mentioned, when the accounts of the United States Mint for the year ending March 31, 1861, show that all of which notations were the spoils of war. The only record of Confederate time is a full bound day-book which goes back to the year 1857, and indicates that the State authorities took charge of the mint in 1861, as the first heading on its pages reads "State Mint, June 1, 1861." What caused this seeming interregnum between the two entries does not appear. Salary account seems to be the most prominent of all on this day-book, and the amount of North Carolina was drawn on for the first month's salary, but in December this entry is declared an error, and the amount is charged to the Treasurer of the Confederate States.

Whether these officers waited four months without salaries remains a conjecture. The accounts close just four months from the time the United States surrendered the mint, and as there are no entries of bullion deposits or money issued probably no attempt was made at coining or other operations. After this time the building was used as an arsenal for the military purposes, and the shells of the forty-eight five-inch rifle shells still reposing in its basement rooms.

AN ASSAY OFFICE.

The year 1869 again saw this structure occupied as an assay office, and today it is the only assay office in the United States that is required to assay ores. The consequence is that ores are received here from all over the Union, were miners preferring the Government certificate over private assays. Since 1876 the assays of gold bullion has amounted to \$2,000,000. The deposits of bullion for 1889 amounted to \$177,307.07, while that of 1890 was \$231,002.08. The assaying and smelting of ores increases in 1890, and is aided by new machinery, the assaying process for which it was established, to provide the necessary facilities to a large mining region of which Charlotte is the center. Gold mines have been worked all over Mecklenburg county for many years, and some of the best of these are immediately around Charlotte and have been in operation for fifty or seventy years. These ores are rich in sulphuric acid, and their proper working by suitable machinery would, in the opinion of an expert with whom I have talked, make them pay very largely through this product. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 of Northern capital is invested in gold mining in this country.

GOLD MINING AROUND CHARLOTTE.

A recent writer on the gold industry in and around Charlotte says:

It is a fact that there are about sixty gold mines in this county, five of which are located in the suburbs of this city.

The Radcliff mine, the largest and most extensively operated mine in the State, says an authority, is located near the terminus of Church street, and the St. Catherine is located within a stone's throw of the Richmond and Danville depot. From Independence where the stream from the exhaust pipes from the Point mine, which is located near the end of Trade street, can be seen easily, while from the site of the new town of Dilworth can be observed the works of the Summit Hill mine. The main shaft of the Radcliff mine is 530 feet deep, and there are about 3,000 feet of tunnels. The St. Catherine mine is about 200 feet deep. Within a short distance of the city are situated some very valuable mines, among which are the Capps Hill mine, the Dunn mine, and besides these may be named the Hopewell, McGinn, Arlington, Clark, Gort, and others. The St. Catherine mine, the Hopewell, Black, Stephen, Wilson, Sampson, the Hopewell mine, which is being worked with profit by Mr. H. W. Clark, of Boston, the Henry mine, Henderson, Chimquepin, Mountain and a number of others.

There are at least twenty mines in the county which are being constantly worked and forty which are worked at irregular intervals. This represents Mecklenburg's gold mining interests, but the mining industry is not confined alone to this county. There are mines extensively developed and prosperous mines in the adjoining counties of Rowan, Cabarrus and Union. The ores are very consistently in quality, the lowest grade being about \$40 per ton and the highest \$180 per ton.

The Radcliff mine has produced since it was first worked \$2,000,000 in gold, and the Capps Hill about \$2,000,000.

It is a historical fact that the first discovery of gold in this section was made at what is now known as the Reed mine, in the adjoining county of Cabarrus, in the year 1799, by Conrad Reed, a twelve-year-old son of John Reed, the owner of the land. One Sunday he was strolling along a branch the boy's eye was attracted by a yellow rock. He carried it home and his father used it for three years as a weight to keep the door of his shanty from slamming shut. In 1802 he sold it to Fayetteville and sold it to a jeweler for \$3.00. He did not then know the character of the yellow luma. It moved to

be a nugget of virgin gold weighing twenty-eight pounds.

THE FOUR C'S LOT SALE.

The Four C's announce that all who become purchasers of lots at the great sale in Dilworth, May 20th to 22nd inclusive, will have their railroad fare paid by the progressive company. Many a visitor to Charlotte in attendance upon the festivities of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence will have a railroad ticket, no doubt.

STATE CHORAL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual State Choral Association Festival closed to-night in grand style. Hayden's oratorio, "The Creation," was sung with refinement of conception. It was a full-dress occasion, and the enjoyment of it will long be a pleasant memory to all. The whole affair has been an unqualified success, and the management of every detail perfect. Everybody has had a good time, and now that it is over they will buckle down to work with renewed energy.

JOHN I. McBRIDE.

The Mocking Bird.

The mocking bird belongs to the great thrush family. It has a slender form with a long tail and a bill as long as its head and rather wide at the base, a broad and strongly built breast-bone, and its tongue is deeply cleft, with hair on the ends and outside edges of the forked part. Its color is a mixture of gray, brown and white, and its eyes are dark. Some are white with pink eyes, but these specimens are extremely rare.

Their nests are made of twigs and weeds, and are lined with fibrous roots, horse-hair and cotton, sometimes mixed with human hair and cotton cord. They are about six inches wide and two inches deep. The birds do not take much pains in building them, and they do not seem to try to hide them. They select some spot within a few feet of the ground in an orange tree or a blackberry bush, and like their cousins, the robins, they like to live near the dwellings of man.

This may be owing to the protection such places afford against their natural enemies, the hawk, the wildcat, the opossum, and other animals that would disturb their peace, and are likely to shun human abodes, and the country's being open about such places makes the approach of any foe readily seen. As well as the young birds are much sought after by snakes, but the parent birds are often successful in driving them off, and they are always ready to wage war on any intruder upon their property.

In the early spring the female lays from three to six eggs, about an inch long and of pale greenish color, spotted and blotched with light yellowish-brown. Then she sits on them and keeps them warm, and the male bird brings her worms and other delicacies during this time and when the birds are young.

When they are first hatched the birdlings are very ugly, for they have long bills that are always stretched open for food, and scrawny, bare bodies with a few pale yellow hairs scattered over them. But their feathers grow very rapidly, and in about two weeks they are full-fledged and are able to take to the air. Their father begins to give them lessons in flying and in singing.

Mocking birds are found in nearly every part of the United States, but in the North they are only summer visitors, and their numbers are small in winter, possibly that is why in the States that border on Mexico and the Gulf.

They are great imitators. In their way, feeding on oranges, the berries of the palmetto and those of the china tree, apples, peaches, cherries, peaches, and other small fruits. On the island of Key West they eat so freely the bright, red prickly pears that grow on a kind of cactus, that their bills, heads and throats become dyed as it with vermilion.

In Southern cities, where a fine is imposed for killing one, mocking birds are very numerous, and they sing so joyously in the trees that it seems unnecessary and cruel to confine them in cages. They sing their sweetest songs during the moonlight nights of summer, often tempting old residents to lose sleep for the sake of hearing them. The name mocking bird, you know, comes from its power to imitate the cry of many other birds. If you were listening to him for the first time you would have to look closely to satisfy yourself that the melody was rippling from the little feathered throat.

The name mocking bird, you know, comes from its power to imitate the cry of many other birds. If you were listening to him for the first time you would have to look closely to satisfy yourself that the melody was rippling from the little feathered throat. The clear, mellow whistle of the red bird, the chatter of the jay, the continuous warble of the Carolina wren, the abrupt call of the partridge, "Bob White," the low, but lovely song of the pine wood pecker, the shrill scream of the owl, and the harsh scream of the hawk are all mingled with strains of his own and those of many other birds in such a manner and with such power that the effect is extremely fine.

He has even caught the snatches of song sung by the birds practicing their song northward, and he puts these into his lay in the right place and with charming correctness. He not only imitates these birds, but he excels them, and after we have heard him their efforts seem quite tame and spiritless.

Yet he has a habit of practicing his song by the applause of mankind, and he sits carefully on the limb of a tree, pausing now and then in the midst of his carol to arrange his feathers, or lying from place to place without interrupting his glorious song, entirely unaware that he is so great an amuseur.—Philadelphia Times.

Making Globes.

The first process is to cover the model with a thick layer of pasteboard in a moist state. When it is dry a sharp knife is passed around it so as to separate the pasteboard coat into two hemispherical shells, which are then taken off the model and united at the cut edges with glue. The hollow sphere thus formed is the skeleton of the globe that is to be.

The next thing is to cover it with a coating of white enamel about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. When this is done the ball is turned into a perfect roundness with a machine. The iron rod running through the center of the original model and projecting at both ends through the surface has left holes in the new globe, which serve for the north and south poles, and through these a metal axis is run to represent the axis of the earth.

Then the surface is marked off with pencil lines into mathematical segments corresponding precisely in shape with the sections of map that are to be pasted on. These map sections are made from copper plates in just the sizes and shapes required to fit the globe. They are made for one set, of course, covering the entire surface of a sphere. They are painted many of them, like dress patterns, on sheets of the finest linen paper, and are cut out carefully with a sharp-pointed knife.

When they have been pasted on, the different countries are tinted by hand with water-colors. There is no special rule for this, except that contrasts are sought to help the eye.

Finally the whole is overlaid with a brilliant white varnish, which is of almost metallic hardness, and it will wear indefinitely without scratching and without losing its brightness.—Boston Transcript.

Oft the Misery of It.

Human wretchedness touches bottom in seasons of distress. Life is held a leathery weight by the uniformity of the world. Why, then, are the most atrocious internal convulsions when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters relieves them instantly? Not only relieves, but prevents it is not always on the "briny" that travailing nation is experienced. Railway journeying, riding with one's back to the horses or the locomotive sometimes produces it in super-sensitive stomachs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is always the prompt remedy. The mischievous properties of brackish water, the evil influence of miasma, unwholesome or unseasoned food, excessive fatigue, whether bodily or mental, the dyspeptic tendency (real by sedentary pursuits, the pernicious effects of exposure to extremes of temperature, or dangerous when those are experienced) constructed by this genial preservative of health. Cures also rheumatism, kidney and bilious troubles.

For blood, skin, stomach and kidneys use Plummer's Bismuth and Arsenic Water from nature's own laboratory.

Ladies will find this water the very best cure for indigestion and dyspepsia, and it will at the same time clear up all blotches, pimples and eruptions on the skin, and thus beautify the complexion. This water is from the celebrated Healing Springs of Ashe county, N. C., and is being generally used in dyspepsia, indigestion, acid stomach, kidney troubles of all kinds, impure blood, old sores, pimples, blotches, scales and rough skin. Be sure to get the Plummer's Bismuth and Arsenic Water.

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For Perfect Coffee, Reliable coffee, Perfect Baking Powder, These products are recommended by the entire wholesale grocery trade of Richmond, people whose experience in handling food products gives weight to their opinion. They are put up and guaranteed by the Southern Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA BEATRICE FOR THE COMPLEXION.

removes Moth and Liver Spots, prevents Sunburn and Tan, restores the color and youthful softness to the skin, and keeps it perfect in any climate. Price \$1.25, post-paid.

ROBERT G. EGGLESE, M.D., 191 Dean Street, BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1891.

London Toilet Bazar Co.: Gentlemen—The formula of Planta Beatrice having been submitted to me, I am free to say that it is an excellent and perfectly harmless one, and so free from anything of a poisonous nature that such a combination might be swallowed without injury. I can see no reason why it should not accomplish what you claim for it.

R. G. EGGLESE.

FLESH-WORM PASTE "BLESSED PASTE" by Shirley Dare refines and makes smooth a rough, porous skin, entirely removes Flesh Worms (Blackheads), a positive cure for Pimples and Eruptions. Price \$1.50, post-paid.

Gentlemen—You having submitted the formula of Flesh-Worm Paste and Pimple Remover to me, I can conscientiously recommend it as being a good combination, and containing only such remedies as will benefit those requiring it.

Of the number of toilet articles that have come before my notice, and that are intended for the same uses as Planta Beatrice and Flesh-Worm Paste, the submitted formula shows yours to be the only ones whose compositions are quite harmless.

R. G. EGGLESE.

These are the most remarkable preparations of the age. Every application will improve your complexion.

For sale by all Dealers in Toilet Articles. Manufactured solely by

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if you only cured

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